

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Please see the attached sheet showing the amendment to the specification at page 20.**

*Beginning with the last paragraph on page 19 and continuing said paragraph though the top of page 20, specifically line 1, change the paragraph to read as follows:*

With reference to FIGS. 7A and 7B, the routine for retrieving an audit file from a Tapeset is shown. The process begins with start bubble 80 followed by a process step (block 81) of constructing a tape volume marker filename. For example, this file name might be designated as: <Database Name>/TAPESET<n>. The process uses the database name and Tapeset number (an integer) when constructing the tape volume marker filename. Next, the process opens the tape volume marker file by calling standard operating system functions (block 82), (i.e., File Open). The process then determines the name of the disk directory file using the Associated Filename attribute at step 83. As discussed above, the Associated Filename attribute contains the exact location (i.e. title) of the disk file containing all the information about all the tape volumes comprising the Tapeset in question and also all the information about all the audit files contained in the Tapeset. The process then continues with an inquiry as to whether or not the audit file number in question is found within the Tapeset (diamond 84). Because all audit files are sequential, the process makes this determination by checking if the audit file number is less than the first audit file number within the Tapeset, or greater than the last audit file number within the Tapeset. If the answer to the inquiry posed by decision diamond 84 is NO, the process exits (end bubble 85). If the answer to this inquiry is YES, the process determines which tape volume contains the audit file number (block 86).